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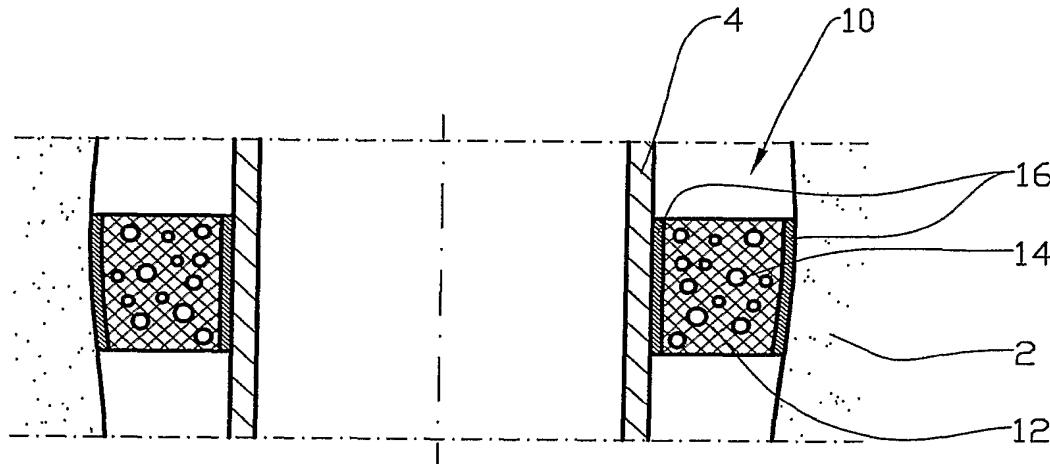
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For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guidance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the beginning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.

(54) Title: A METHOD AND A DEVICE FOR EXPANDING A BODY UNDER OVERPRESSURE



(57) Abstract: A method and a device for expanding a body (10, 22) under overpressure, in which the body (10, 22) which is formed of a material (12, 24) with a considerable portion of cavities, and which is compressed when being placed in an area of overpressure, is expanded by the cavities filling with fluid.

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## A METHOD AND A DEVICE FOR EXPANDING A BODY UNDER OVERPRESSURE

This invention relates to a method for expanding a body under overpressure. More particularly, it concerns the expansion of a body that is made of an elastic material having a

5 considerable portion of closed cavities, the material allowing the diffusion of a fluid through the material and into the cavities. The method is particularly suitable for operations in the ground, in which a body of this kind, when it is being lowered to the desired position, is compressed by

10 the prevailing overpressure, after which a fluid diffuses, over some time, through the material and into the cavities. Alternatively, the cavities are open and are held in compression during insertion into an area of elevated pressure. The invention also includes a device for practicing

15 the method.

Bodies of this kind may have a number of applications, for example as an annular packer in an underground well. In this description, to illustrate the operation, such an application has been taken as the starting-point. The example does not in

20 any way limit the use of the body to this example.

Completing a petroleum well by means of a sand screen in an open hole is a simple and reliable method for completing a reservoir section. A petroleum well normally penetrates formations of varying production properties. These different 5 properties may lead to undesired well fluid of an area flowing in through the sand screen and further into the production pipe.

It may thus be desirable to close off an area to the inflow of fluid. This closing off must take place in the annulus 10 between the sand screen and the well hole.

According to the prior art, such closing off is effected for example by means of inflatable annular packers which are placed at a desirable location, and which are then activated by means of relatively complicated equipment. It has 15 sometimes turned out to be difficult to achieve pressure tightness by the use of packers of this kind.

NO patent 312478 discloses a packer which is made of a swellable material. After the packer has been placed at a desired location, the material of the packer absorbs a fluid 20 and thereby swells until it seals the annulus. In some wells, for example when dry gas is produced, it can be difficult to achieve sufficient swelling of the packer material.

The invention has as its object to remedy the drawbacks of the prior art.

25 The object is realized in accordance with the invention through the features specified in the description below and in the following Claims.

By placing a body which is made of an elastic material with a considerable portion of closed cavities, the material allowing the diffusion of a fluid through the material into the cavities, in an area where overpressure is prevailing,  
5 the material will be compressed, in particular through reduction of the volume of the cavities and thereby that of the material.

Over time a surrounding fluid diffuses through the material into the cavities, whereby the body expands into its  
10 essentially original dimension, possibly until it is prevented from further expansion by adjacent bodies.

Alternatively, the elastic material may be formed with many open cavities, the material being kept in compression, for example by means of a compressing material, so that the  
15 cavities are at least partially compressed during insertion of the material into an area of elevated pressure. After the material has been placed in the area in question, the material is released from its compressed state, whereby fluid flows into the cavities of the material. The material thereby  
20 expands to its essentially original size.

Bodies of this kind are suitable for application also in water wells and dry gas wells, in which swelling materials are usable only to a limited degree.

In what follows is described a non-limiting example of a  
25 preferred method and embodiment which are visualized in the accompanying drawings, in which:

Figure 1 shows a production pipe with a sand screen in an underground well, in which there are arranged annular packers

according to the invention to limit the admission area of the sand screen;

Figure 2 shows, on a larger scale, a section of Figure 1;

5 Figure 3 shows an expandable pipe which is provided externally with a sleeve of compressed expandable material before expansion has taken place; and

Figure 4 shows the same pipe as Figure 3 after the expansion of the expandable pipe and material has taken place.

In the drawings the reference numeral 1 identifies an 10 underground well in a reservoir formation 2. A production pipe 4 including a sand screen 6 is placed in the underground well 1. Well fluid, indicated in Figure 1 by arrows 8, flows from the reservoir formation 2 into the production pipe 4 through the sand screen 6. The underground well 1 forms an 15 area of overpressure due to the height of the fluid column of the well.

In order to shut off the inflow of fluid into the production pipe 4 from adjacent areas, annular packers 10 have been set.

The annular packers 10, see Figure 2, are made of an elastic 20 material 12 with a considerable portion of closed cavities 14, the material allowing the diffusion of a fluid through the material 12 into the cavities 14. The material 12 may be nitrile rubber, for example. The material 12 may be provided with one or more reinforcements 16, for example in the form 25 of fibre cloth.

The annular packer 10 is formed with a somewhat larger transverse dimension than the transverse dimension of the

opening which it is to fill. When the annular packer 10 is run into the underground well 1, the cavities 14 of the material are compressed due to an increasing static pressure. Thereby, the annular packer 10 can easily be moved forward 5 into the desired position.

The diffusion of fluid through the material 12 into the cavities 14 of the material 12 will start immediately. The cavities 14 are thereby filled, so that the pressure within the cavities 14 will be approximately equal to the prevailing 10 pressure at the annular packer 10. Thereby, the annular packer 10 will attempt to adopt its original shape. If the diameter of the underground well is smaller than the original diameter of the annular packer 10, the annular packer 10 will tighten against the formation wall 18 of the underground well 15 1, alternatively against a casing, not shown, if the underground well 1 is cased.

In an alternative embodiment, see Figures 3 and 4, an expandable pipe 20 is provided with an encircling sleeve 22 of a material 24 which has open pore-like cavities. Before 20 insertion into the underground well 1, the material 24 of the sleeve 22 is compressed by means of an encircling preloading material 26. The preloading material 26 may be formed by, for example, a fibre cloth.

After the expandable pipe 20 has been placed in a desired 25 position, the expandable pipe 20 is expanded, whereby the preloading material 26 bursts.

The expansion of the sleeve 22 then takes place by fluid flowing into the cavities of the material 24, whereby the sleeve 22 is expanded into its original shape.

## C L A I M S

1. A method for expanding a body (10, 22) under overpressure where the body (10, 22) is formed of a material (12, 24) with a considerable portion of cavities, and where the body (10, 22) when being placed in an area of overpressure is compressed, characterized in that the body (10, 22) is expanded by the cavities filling with fluid.
2. A method in accordance with claim 1, characterized in that the body (10, 22) which is made of an elastic material (12) with a considerable portion of closed cavities (14), the material (12) allowing the diffusion of a fluid through the material (12) into the cavities (14), is placed in an area of overpressure (1), after which a fluid present at the body (10, 22) diffuses through the elastic material (12) into the cavities (14).
3. A method in accordance with claim 1, characterized in that the body (10, 22) which is made of a material (24) with a considerable portion of open openings, is compressed by means of a preloading material (26) before the body (10, 22) is placed in an area (1) of overpressure, after which the preloading material (26) is released from the material (24) as the open cavities of the material (24) are filling with fluid.
4. A device of an expandable body (10, 22) where the body (10, 22) is formed of a material (12, 24) with a considerable portion of cavities, and which is placed, in the compressed form, in an area of overpressure,

characterized in that the body (10, 22) is arranged to expand by the openings filling with fluid.

5. A device in accordance with claim 4, characterized in that the body (10, 22) is made of an elastic material (12) with a considerable portion of closed cavities (14), the material (12) allowing the diffusion of a fluid through the material (12) into the cavities (14), and the body (10, 22) is arranged to be placed in an area of overpressure (1) and then be expanded by a fluid present at the body (10, 22) diffusing through the elastic material (12) into the cavities (14).
- 10
15. A device in accordance with claim 3, characterized in that the body (10, 22) which is made of an elastic material (24) with a considerable portion of open cavities, is compressed by means of a preloading material (26) before it is to be placed in an area of overpressure.

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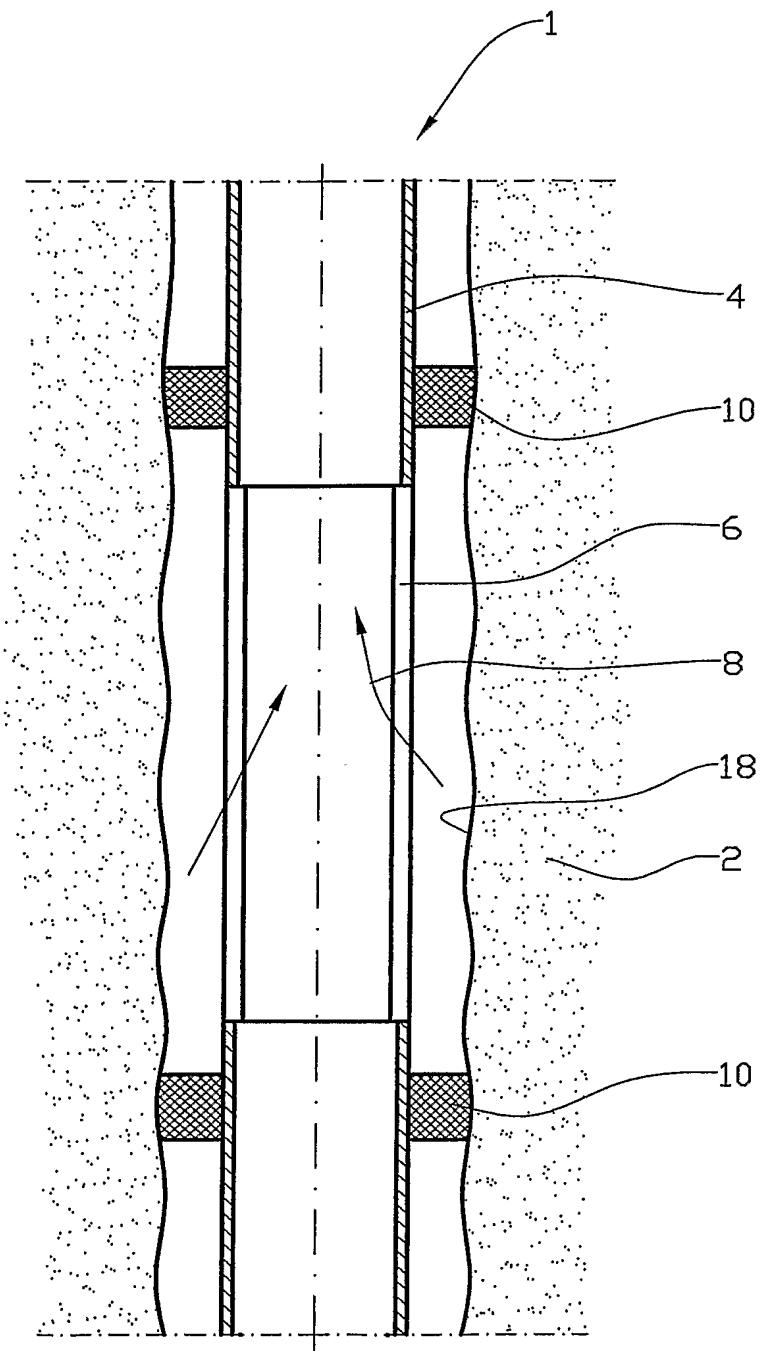


Fig. 1

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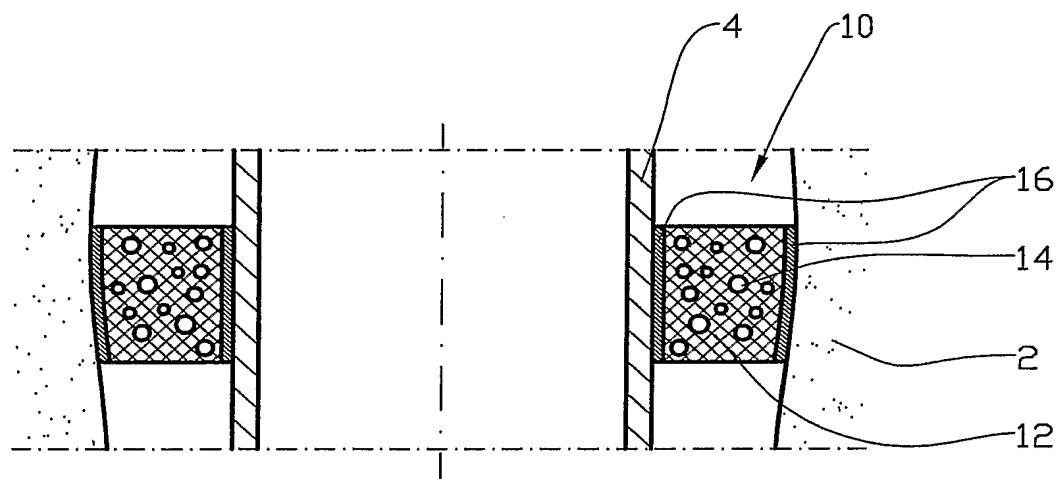


Fig. 2

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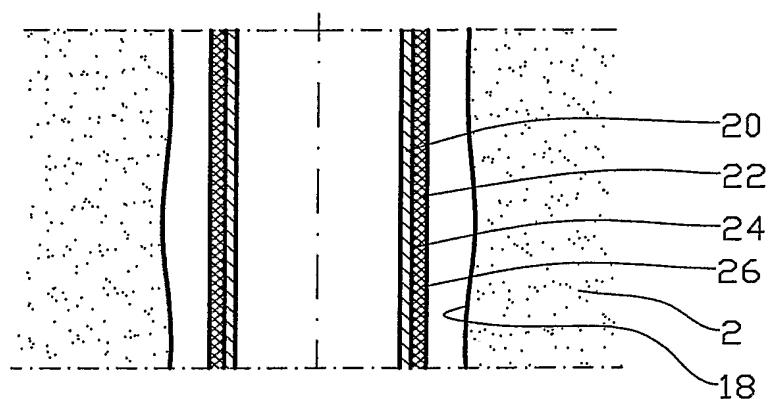


Fig. 3

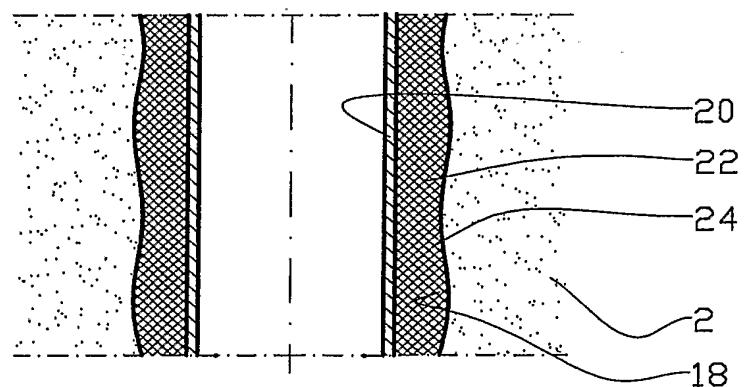


Fig. 4

# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.  
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## A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

### IPC7: E21B 33/12, E21B 43/12

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

## B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

### IPC7: E21B

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

### SE,DK,FI,NO classes as above

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

## EPO-INTERNAL, WPI DATA, PAJ

## C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	US 20040055760 A1 (NGUYEN), 25 March 2004 (25.03.2004)  --	1-6
A	WO 02059452 A1 (E2 TECH LTD), 1 August 2002 (01.08.2002)  -----	1-6

Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.

See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents: "A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance "E" earlier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date "L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified) "O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means "P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed	"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention "X" document of particular relevance: the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone "Y" document of particular relevance: the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art "&" document member of the same patent family
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				AU	6406101	A	17/12/2001
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